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# WEEKLY PEOPLE



VOL. XIII. No. 2

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1903

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## THAT "VICTORY"

MINERS STRIKE AGAINST UNFAVORABLE INTERPRETATION OF AWARDS.

Operators Refuse Men Trains—Make

New Rules for Tenants—Raise Price of Coal—Disallow Saturday Short Day, and Tighten Screws Generally—Mitchell Goes to Their Rescue.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 6.—The men

who have gone on strike are going back under the advice of their district officers and will await the coming of President Mitchell next week to adjust the grievances which have caused the trouble. They still refuse, however, to work extra time, fearing that the operators want them to do so in order to stock a large amount of coal for an emergency. President Mitchell is expected next week, this week being busy in Indianapolis. When he comes he will also advise the local officers regarding the selection of a board of conciliation, to act under the recommendation of the Strike Commission for such a board.

Shamokin, Pa., April 6.—Eight hundred employees of the Mineral-Mining & Railroad Company's Luke Fidler colliery were thrown idle to-day by the loader and driver boys refusing to work nine hours on Saturdays, instead of an hour less at nine hours' pay. Heretofore they worked nine hours on Saturdays and were paid for ten hours' work. Five collieries employing 3,500 men and boys rendered idle last week because of the company hands going on strike for an eight hour day on Saturdays are still idle, the strikers declaring they will not yield.

Pottsville, Pa., April 6.—The laborers employed at Brookside colliery, near Tamaqua, and at the Silver Creek colliery at Silver Creek, collieries belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, to-day refused to return to work, pending the settlement of the question of the number of hours to be worked on Saturdays.

The companies have refused to run passenger trains for the miners to suit the new schedule at the mines; new rules have been issued as to the renting of companies' houses; miners have been refused the customary privilege of picking their own coal from the refuse banks, and the Saturday short day has been disallowed.

The order compelling all employees to pay full price for their coal will add thousands of dollars daily to the revenue of the Reading Company.

Shenandoah, Pa., April 5.—All the employees of the Reading and Lehigh Valley Coal Companies' collieries quit work at the usual seven-hour time on Saturday notwithstanding the companies wanted them to work nine hours, as they understand the award to mean.

All the locals of the United Mine Workers had special meetings here, and the men were instructed not to work a minute over the regular time. The company officials say they will only pay the men for seven hours instead of a full day, as heretofore.

Mahanoy City, Pa., April 5.—The first serious hitch over the finding of the Anthracite Strike Commission occurred yesterday afternoon, when the employees at all the collieries in this region quit work at 2:30 o'clock after working eight hours, causing the collieries to close down.

The coal companies will not pay them a full day, and the mine workers' organization threatens to declare future Saturday holidays.

### "Unconstitutional."

Indianapolis, April 2.—The Supreme Court has decided that the minimum wage law of 1901, providing that unskilled labor employed on all work done for counties, cities, and towns shall be paid for not less than twenty cents an hour, is unconstitutional. The decision is based on the ground that it interferes with the liberty of contract and is class legislation, and that it would be unreasonable for the legislature to fix the minimum price which counties, cities, and towns should pay for bricks as for labor.

The law which is overthrown not only would prevent public officers from making such contracts, but provided fine and imprisonment for any person or corporation doing public work which should employ any unskilled labor at less than 20 cents an hour.

In summing up the decision the court says: "No sufficient reason has been assigned why the wages of the unskilled laborer should be fixed by law and maintained at an unalterable rate, regardless of their actual value, and that all other laborers should be left to secure to themselves such compensation for their work as the conditions of supply and demand, competition, personal qualities, energy, skill, and experience may enable them to do."

## S. T. & L. A. ACTIVITY

### MAKING IT HOT FOR THE "ORGANIZED SCABBERY."

Tobin and His Gang of Kangaroo Scab Hunting Lieutenants Shown Up to the Rank and File—Many Revolt—Fakirs Fear to Face Alliance Man.

Lynn, Mass., March 28.—A few weeks ago a mass meeting in behalf of the striking shoeworkers was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, under the auspices of the Lynn Central Labor Council, comprising Cutters' Assembly, S. T. & L. A., 3602 and Lady Stitches Assembly, S. T. & L. A., 2616, of the Knights of Labor, Grain Counter Workers' Union and the Heel Makers' Union of the American Labor Union, and the Independent Union of Turn Workmen. The council unanimously voted to invite a representative of the S. T. & L. A. to address the meeting. The invitation was accepted.

The hall where the meeting was held was packed to the doors. It was estimated that there were at least 1,500 shoeworkers present. The audience was addressed by H. L. Hughes, of Spokane, Wash., for the American Labor Union, I. Boynton Armstrong, of Lynn, for the Knights of Labor, and Michael T. Berry, of Lynn, for the S. T. & L. A.

Hughes, who is a Kangaroo, made a great many "bulls" and it was very evident that he was in a nervous condition. He spoke for two hours and probably would have been speaking yet if the audience would have stood for it. They stamped their feet and constantly interrupted the speaker, who, finally, went away back and sat down. Hughes had been told that if he made any "breaks" Berry would "rip" him up the back." That accounts for Hughes losing his head. No doubt he was talking against time so that Berry would not have an opportunity to speak.

Armstrong followed Hughes, speaking for half an hour on the local strike.

Berry was the last speaker. He was given a royal reception by the vast audience. It was several minutes before he could speak owing to the ovation. Berry delivered an eloquent speech on the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., which was warmly received.

He exposed the Kangaroos and showed that nearly every one of them was helping Tobin to furnish scabs to the shoe manufacturers. Berry then showed up the Cigarmakers' Union. While speaking on his subject he was interrupted by hissing from a man named Cohen, a local labor fakir of that union. Quick as a flash Berry stopped, and pointing in the direction of the hisser, he said, "Fellow workingmen, that is the sound that a snake makes when its head is crushed."

The audience applauded this and it was fully ten minutes before Berry could proceed. He was not interrupted after that.

Several weeks ago Comrade Berry was sent to Marlboro to attend a mass meeting in the Opera House, under the auspices of the Marlboro Labor fakirs, and in the interest of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Weeping Jeems Cary was billed to speak, but he did not put in an appearance. Berry broke the meeting up by insisting on asking questions. The workers of Marlboro are all excited over it and many have inquired for information concerning the S. T. & L. A.

I. A. 387, S. T. & L. A., of Marlboro, engaged a hall for the following Sunday afternoon. D. A. 10 sent Berry to address the meeting. There were over 500 shoeworkers present.

The Workingmen's Educational Club of Boston, issued a call a few weeks ago for a mass meeting to be held in Paine Memorial Hall to listen to arguments pro and con on the Lynn strike. The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the Knights of Labor, and the S. T. & L. A., were invited to send representatives to address the meeting and present their arguments. There were several hundred workingmen present at the meeting.

The B. & S. W. sent vice-president Collier Lovely and Gad Martindale, local agent in Haverhill, but when the fakirs learned that Berry was present and intended to debate, they sneaked out the back door, for when the chairman called for them they could not be found. The meeting was then carried on by John J. Conning on behalf of the cutters, and Berry for the S. T. & L. A.

Berry presented the position of the Alliance in this fight. He told the audience we were not supporting the K. of L. as an organization, but inasmuch as the striking members of the K. of L. were putting up a straight, honest fight against the "organized scabbery" of the land in the form of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; that this was a fight, not of the K. of L. alone, but of the working class against tyranny, and as the S. T. & L. A. is sworn to resist wrong at every step; and as a bona fide organization of labor we have come for-

ward and given our united support to the strikers. At the conclusion of Berry's speech a ringing set of resolutions were read and adopted without one dissenting voice, condemning the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the Kangaroos.

John F. Tobin no doubt is a slick article, but to judge by his latest moves he must have been overestimated. The lasters employed in the factory of Thomas Porter & Son on Willow street, were ordered out on strike two weeks ago by Harlan P. Chesley, agent of Joint Council No. 4, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, under the pretext that they were striking for more pay.

About twenty-four, more than two-thirds of the lasters, obeyed the order against their wills. Porter's was not a stamp shop, but the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union had control of the lasting department. The rest of the shop was unorganized, with the exception of the cutting and stitching departments, which were controlled by the K. of L.

A news item appeared in all the newspapers of the State to the effect that the newly organized Lasters' Alliance intended to fill the places of the strikers. The Kangaroos were jubilant. They had not opened their mouths concerning this strike until that article appeared. But their joy was short-lived as a denial of the story, with a few hard raps at the Kangs, appeared the following day from the Lasters' Alliance.

The lasters returned to work the following Monday morning and refused to pay any more dues to Tobin.

The lasters in the factory of A. E. Little & Co. refused to obey the strike order by a vote of 90 to 3. The lasters in Cross & Tuckers refused to recognize the order at all.

These two factories are among the largest in the city, employing many hundreds of shoemakers. This has proven to be a hard blow to Tobin. They did not attempt to pull out any more lasters.

The reason that Tobin ordered the lasters on strike is this: In all the large shops of the city the lasting departments are controlled by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The workers in these factories were contributing (and still are contributing) large sums of money every week to the strikers for the purpose of fighting Tobin. Tobin thought he would put a stop to this and starve the strikers out by tying up these factories. He began at Porters by pulling the lasters out for the purpose of forcing the rest of the workers into his scab concern by granting the "stamp" to the bosses, but as shown above his plan failed.

Strikes have been declared in Keene and Dover, N. H., by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the strikers ordered to Lynn and Haverhill to scab it on the strikers against Tobin in the shops of these cities. The strike was broken in both places by the lasters of Tobin's union who scabbed it upon their own "organization." Many shoeworkers did come from those two cities but a large number went to work in Lynn shops that did not have the stamp having refused to become scabs. Tobin issued a statement lately in which he called the Alliance men "chronic union haters."

Your correspondent has been informed that a stormy meeting was held last Tuesday evening in Lasters' hall, local headquarters of the B. & S. W. U. It was said that one of the scabs who had become disgruntled told Tobin that he (Tobin) was afraid of the members of the Socialist Labor Party, and that he was forced to organize to protect himself against them and that he had tried hard to get the best shops in Lynn so that he could force the S. L. P. members out of the city because he knew they wouldn't join his union. Tobin was told that Section Lynn has proven a thorn in his side and he knew it.

The audience applauded this and it was fully ten minutes before Berry could proceed. He was not interrupted after that.

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## BLACK EYE TO UNION

### JURY BRINGS VERDICT OF \$2500 AGAINST MACHINISTS.

Property of Individual Members Attached—Lawyers Say Company Can Recover From It—Over One Hundred Wrists Served.

Rutland, Vt., April 4.—The damage suit of the F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company, against Protection Lodge, No. 215, International Association of Machinists, was decided to-day, the jury returning a verdict in favor of the manufacturers, after having deliberated twenty hours. The company sued for \$10,000 damages, alleged to have been suffered as the result of a strike of the machinists some time ago. The jury awarded \$2500.

The plaintiffs claimed that the defendant organization of machinists intimidated non-union men, and prevented them from filling the positions made vacant by the strikers; that they were forced to maintain a boarding house for the non-union employees, and that they were obliged to protect them by hiring private police. The strike was for the recognition of the union.

The strike began on May 12 last. The company secured enough non-union men to do the work of the 200 or so men who struck, and continued to fill orders. The strikers and their sympathizers did everything in their power, according to their own testimony, to hinder and embarrass the Patch Company. They induced workmen to leave the employ of the company, and boycotted its products.

When the suit was brought, over one hundred wrists were served on the members of the union. Every piece of available property belonging to any member was attached, and the lawyers say that the Patch Company can recover the judgment from the property.

### WHIPPED AGAIN!

### S. L. P. Defeats Kangs in Cincinnati Ballot Contest—Some Comical Incidents.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 2.—At the last meeting of the Ohio S. E. C., S. L. P., a communication from Cincinnati, Hamilton, O., was read dealing upon the contest of the Kangs against the S. L. P. ticket of that city and describing the more comical part the poor Kangs played when the contest came up for a hearing before the board of election. The reason of their "contest" was the similarity of names, and that the S. L. P. had stolen (sic!) their name! Well, the Kangs got a terrible black eye and here is what the above mentioned communication has to say about it:

"Now a little on our Kangs. Comrades Cronin and Nordholz appeared before the Board of Election here last Monday to defend the S. L. P. ticket. When they entered the office they heard and saw the two Kangs (Helperin and Lewis) in another side room. Somehow the Kangs did not notice their entering and likely did not expect them to appear at all. Helperin was talking very excitedly and making a great deal of noise in looking over law books, (of which he knows nothing). But alas, upon entering the office a thunderbolt struck them in the form of two staunch comrades to defend the S. L. P.; and the comrades say that at the first glance Helperin got done precisely what our weak-kneed brethren claim that it ought not to do, namely, assumed the position of an independent political party; it has made good its claim to be, not a section of the working class movement, but the working class movement itself, not the rival, but the enemy of other working class organizations, based on middle class principles. So long as the Proletarian movement was in an inchoate, formless state, the benevolent attitude of the Manifesto towards such organizations was thoroughly justifiable. Now that the clear sunshine of social truth and economic science has shone forth, they sin against the light, and "have no cloak for their sin." Marx and Engels themselves were the first to see this. Indeed, so far was Marx from falling into line with unity mongers that he opposed the union between the Eisenachers and the more backward Lassalleans.

Again, the whole political and economic status has changed since 1848. What would be said of the general who discussed the military art in terms of the conditions of 1848, when the breech-loader and the machine-gun were unknown? And yet the conditions of the class struggle have changed to an even greater degree. The men of 1848 had to deal with a relatively numerous capitalist class, composed of a mass of small, mutually-warring capitalists. Now we have to deal with a master-class, whose

members have come to be controlled indirectly by capitalism and capitalist principles, and so cannot be called working class movements in any sense of the word. It may be pointed out that they are recruited from the working class, but such a definition would establish the claim of the conservative party to being a working class movement. It is not the composition of party alone, but its loyalty to Proletarian interests, that decided its claim to represent the working class. The word sectarian means separated from others on the same plane of thought on account of

the Kangs, who (sic!) are the Old Scotch Kirk. Judged by this standard the Socialist movement is not sectarian, because no other movement exists upon the same plane, the same level of thought and action. No other party is based upon the class struggle, realized as a fact, not as a theory, and has as its aim the social revolution.

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This brought laughter and entirely took the ground from under the Kangs' feet. Thereupon they (the Kangs) threatened to serve an injunction against the board for "rendering a decision in violation of the law" and that is where it stands. They (the Kangs) have taken no action that we know of and don't think they will. They have been whipped and will be whipped again if necessary."

By order of the Ohio State Ex. Com. S. L. P. Richard Koeppl.

## SOCIALISM AND SECTARIANISM

### "MINER'S DAY"

#### S. L. P. MEN TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ITS CELEBRATION IN ILLINOIS.

A Graphic Pen Picture of the Middle Class and Fakir Elements That Thrive on the Oppression of the Men of the Mines.

Collinsville, Ill., April 3.—On April 1 the majority of the members of Section Madison County, S. L. P., attended the U. M. W. of A. pow-wow over the eight-hour "victory" held in Edwardsville, the county seat, and had a great time, as the following will show:

As we arrived the miners were ready to start the parade. We viewed the line as it passed by, headed by four men on horseback and three policemen, one of whom was the president of the Local Union. Next in line was the mayor and his escort, with a fine horse and carriage. In a double rig followed the City Council. Then came the slaves plodding along on foot. Quite a crowd celebrating a day set aside by themselves, for themselves, without pay, and handing their pay, as many of them did, over the counter to the hungry middle class man in the shape of a saloon keeper, one of whom is the mayor.

This mayor is a "jolly good fellow," without much brains, but enough wit to get (as a phrase puts it) the workingmen of Edwardsville on his band wagon. He attempted to make the speech of welcome. He bowed, he

# INDUSTRIAL CONNECTICUT

Statistical Figures Which Show the Results of That Development to the Modern Wage Worker—A Typical Chapter From the Life of Capitalism.

## INTRODUCTION.

Socialist speakers will be interested to know a few facts published recently by the Connecticut State Labor Bureau in relation to the industrial development of that State, which readily applies to all other industrial centers of the country.

At present there are nearly 100,000 persons employed as wage workers in 735 establishments, whose wages average \$458.52 a year or \$1.50 a day.

One hundred and fifty-eight new mills and additions to mills were built in 1902, costing \$2,500,000. Of these 138 new structures \$300,000 having also increased their labor force. This means that the productivity of labor has been largely increased, but not the number of laborers.

The report speaks in glowing terms of the fact that the average wages have increased from \$1.50 in 1901 to \$1.54 in 1902. A wonderful boon to labor.

However, the bosses got the benefit of the increased productivity, as the figures show that the new wealth created by labor rose from \$150,000,000 in 1901 to \$175,000,000 in 1902. The report says that the labor cost of the product fell from 25.5 in 1901 to 25.3 in 1902.

The report states that trades unions are rapidly increasing and that there were 510 in the State in 1902; 104 strikes, affecting 10,141 employees, took place in 1902, and 235,453 working days were lost in the struggle.

The "State" has five labor employment bureaus, which had 14,000 applicants for work in 1902 and furnished employment to 10,000 workers.

The tax rate is also given and shows that New Haven has the largest, with \$19.08 per thousand, while Thompson has the lowest, with \$8.83. And yet New Haven's workers get higher wages than the wage slaves of Thompson. (That seems to upset the Volkszeitung theory about taxation.)

The report then gives this brief review of industrial development of Connecticut, commencing with the early settlers:

"During the leisure hours of stormy days in the idle time of the winters the settlers made their rough nails and tools. In the long, winter evenings they made not only enough nails to supply their own needs, but also enough for the use of many in the little villages which sprang up near by. When a skilled blacksmith came to the center of a settlement, one or more of the boys who had shown an aptitude for such work was apprenticed to him for a term of years, three or even more, to learn the trade in all its branches. So many articles were made at the blacksmith's shop, in addition to the work which is usually done there now, that it may be considered the starting point of the iron manufacturing interests of the country.

"Another problem, which the colonists were obliged to solve, was in regard to obtaining sufficient clothing for themselves and their families. They knew that flax was one of the sources of supply, so they began to plant flaxseed. In this way were encouraged by the general court of the colony and also by the towns. In 1641 there was passed a law which required every family to plant a fixed amount of seed each year. Seed was distributed and bounties were paid to those who raised certain amounts. The flax was prepared for use, spun and woven by the families. Spinning bees were held at which the women of all ranks would meet, either at the home of one of their number or on the public square or green of the village, and spend the afternoon in spinning linen yarn. The yarn was woven on the hand loom, which was to be found in nearly every home, and the bark and leaves of many trees and plants. The finer material, which was intended for the dresses of the women, was washed and bleached until its whiteness rivaled that of newly fallen snow. There were men who went from house to house with wooden dials and certain colors, generally brown, blue or black, with which they stamped various figures on the white linen. This process was called "spraying." Sometimes, if the new linen was note ready when the itinerant stamper

came, the fine, well bleached sheets of the spare bed were used, and the new cloth was made into sheets to take their place.

"When sheep became more abundant and wool was used for winter clothing, it was carded, oiled, rolled, spun and woven by the skilled women of the households. It was necessary to remove the oil and to shrink the woolen cloth before it was fit for use, so the fulling-mill was soon established. About 1770 the first carding-mill run by power was started, and soon much of the wool was carded and made into rolls at the mills. The spinning and weaving was still done at home. The cloths made were known as Linsey-Woolsey, which received its name from the fact that linen was used for the warp and wool for the filling and satinet. The latter was made after carding had come into use in place of linen for the warp.

"It was not an uncommon sight to see a man or boy whose well-worn trousers or coat showed the white cotton warp at the knees or elbows where the wool filling had nearly disappeared. Later still the cotton and wool were mixed and spun and woven for all wool and a yard wide. Many of the needed garments were made by a tailor, who spent some time in both the spring and fall with each family. Usually some members of large families, who possessed more or less skill in such work, made the coarser clothing.

"Leather was needed and at first it was brought from abroad, but the difficulty of so obtaining it and the increase in the number of domestic cattle and sheep soon led to the preparation of it at home. The farmer dug the pits in his yard or by the roadside and tanned the hides, which had been imported or taken from home-raised animals. The general court passed laws requiring the greatest care in removing hides from cattle and sheep, and even from wild animals, so that they should not be cut or injured in any way and thus be rendered unfit for use. (Colonial Records.) Soon taneries were multiplied and leather became more abundant. As we have seen, a shoemaker's bench with a simple kit of tools was to be found in many of the kitchens of the colonial houses. The ordinary repairing of footwear was done by father or son, but new boots and shoes were made by an itinerant shoemaker who went from house to house in the fall of the year, remaining with each family long enough to make a year's outfit. Shoes were early an article of export to England. Before 1646 they were sold in London to such an extent that complaint was made to the king, and relief was asked on the ground that business was being greatly injured.

"Evidently the Puritan settlers were inclined to drive a sharp trade, even to the point of making and selling an inferior article, as well as the tradesmen of to-day, for the General Court passed laws to secure leather of the best quality, and to restrain shoemakers from slighting their work, and from using inferior or damaged stock, and it also required the maker to put his own private mark on every pair of shoes. Inspectors of leather were appointed for every town, and any infringement of the laws was punished by a severe penalty.

"Ship-building was begun as early as 1645, for in that year the first ship was launched. From that time on, this industry grew in importance and added much to the wealth and prosperity of the people. The ship carried the articles which were exported to their destinations, principally in the West Indies. Their cargoes were exchanged for the products of the islands, which they carried to England, where both the cargoes and the vessels were sold. The men returned home in some ship bound for America, and then repeated the voyage in a newly constructed vessel. Sometimes, loaded with lumber or masts, they went direct to England, where there was a great demand for such articles for the royal navy. It is said that no present to the king was more highly appreciated than a mast from the new world.

"Early in the history of the colony attention was directed in several sections to the mining of copper. This metal was found in greater or less quantities in Simsbury, Hamden and Wallingford. The companies which were formed for the purpose of working the mines re-

ceived much encouragement, as was the case with every industry which was thought to be of advantage to the colony. The General Court assigned them lands, loaned them money or gave it outright, and even granted them the exclusive right to mine copper for a certain term of years. (Colonial Records.) The mines were worked for a time, but they soon ceased to produce enough to warrant the expenses, and so they were abandoned.

"About 1732 an attempt was made to manufacture silk goods, and also to raise the raw material. In the towns of Mansfield, New Haven and Hartford mulberry trees were planted and great care was given to the culture of silkworms. It continued only a short time in the two latter towns, but Mansfield was quite successful and was continued for several years. A number of mills were erected and equipped with the best machinery then known, and silk thread and twist were manufactured. Several mills devoted to this industry were located in Mansfield and the adjoining towns, but the most extensive and successful were at South Manchester.

"Another industry, which, although it sprang from a very small beginning, has determined the occupation of many of the inhabitants of some of our most flourishing towns and cities, was founded about 1740. A man in Berlin conceived the idea that tinware might be used for culinary purposes in place of pewter, so he began to manufacture it. The ware was peddled from door to door by the maker, who carried it in a basket on his arm or slung from his shoulder. As the demand increased, he employed more workmen, and his ware was peddled from hand-carts or from horseback.

"One of the earliest articles exported from Connecticut were pipe staves, which were shipped to the West Indies and exchanged for sugar, molasses and wine. As England did not allow articles to be manufactured or sold where they would interfere to any extent with their own products, the manufacturing interests did not spread much beyond what would supply the general needs of the colonists. "Revolution to Present Time."

"During the Revolution trade with England ceased and it became necessary for the colonists to provide for themselves nearly all the articles which they needed or to do without them.

"At the very beginning of the war manufacturing was greatly increased and inventions were made for the improvement of machinery. From Europe were brought skilled workmen who, by their experience and knowledge of mechanics, were able to construct machinery like that used abroad and even to improve upon it. We read of more than one instance in which they made not only the machinery, but also the tools used in its construction.

"Competition quickly sprang up at every center where any special line of manufacturing was commenced. There were formed partnerships which continued for longer or shorter periods. These partnerships were frequently dissolved and new ones formed. It would be interesting to know the reasons which led to such changes, as in most cases, each partner continued in the same or a kindred line of work. Sometimes three or four different firms formed a co-partnership with an increased capital and so decreased the competition. Again a skilled workman would set up for himself on a small scale and begin to build up a competing industry, or one or more young men who had served an apprenticeship would at the expiration of the term come into competition with the former master. Some succeeded; many, after a short term, gave up the struggle or united with others.

"It is interesting to notice how the character of the surface and the soil has influenced location of these centers of industry. The State is divided topographically into three river basins, the Quinebaug on the east, the Connecticut in the center, the Housatonic and Naugatuck in the west. The broad and fertile valley of the Connecticut attracted the attention of that first band of emigrants from Massachusetts, and as they wished to secure locations where agriculture could be most successfully followed, they selected the sites of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield. Necessity compelled the selection of a site at Saybrook in order to protect the rights of the colony to the control of the splendid river and its valley of rich alluvial soil.

"When the Revolution closed and there was nothing to hinder the free importation of foreign goods, the country was flooded with articles produced by cheap labor in England, which caused great stagnation in home industries and the ruin of many of the manufacturers. In 1793 war broke out between France and the other countries of Europe. England, with her large and efficient navy, could prevent nearly all commerce between the nations. The Americans, who were neutrals, secured most of the carrying trade, especially to the West Indies. The position of the United States with reference to those islands gave a large part of the trade with them into the control of the merchants of the States. Of that

"New Haven, with its harbor, attracted the little band which explored the southern shore, and they saw in it the possibility of commerce with the Dutch settlements of New York, and even with the West Indies. The valley of the Quinebaug, with its many excellent sites

for water power, early attracted the attention of manufacturers and men of means from Rhode Island. The cotton interests of the State centered along that stream and are still in a very flourishing condition.

"It is also interesting to note how one industry may cause the establishment of many others. The making of tinware in New England and gradually took the place of linen. After the invention of the cotton gin and the introduction of carding and spinning machines, mills for preparing cotton yarn sprang up in many favorable localities. The yarn was given out to individuals, who wove it on hand looms at home. Later the power loom was introduced, and with its improvement soon crowded out the part of the hand weaving. When the war of 1812-1815 began imports were again cut off, and there was a corresponding improvement in the manufacturing interests of the States. Connecticut industries were again flourishing, many new mills were built upon undeveloped sites, and prosperity reigned.

"In 1812 the first special charter was given to a corporation, and it was the only one granted during that year. All the early manufacturing was done by hand or foot power; the machinery used was of the crudest kind, and the articles made were rough and clumsy. When machinery was introduced in places where water power was not available, the medium of getting new readers for the Weekly People.

We hope to have the hearty co-operation of everyone in this matter. It will cost you little except time and effort. Let us then bend to the work of pushing up the circulation of the Weekly People which means sowing the seed of revolutionary Socialism.

+

The number of subscriptions received for the Monthly People for the three weeks ending April 4 follows. The list is not up to expectations. If the 100,000 mark is to be soon reached, the comrades must sign their own resignation, dated blank. In case anyone is elected and does not act in harmony with the principles upon which he was nominated he will be withdrawn and expelled from the party.

To do this effectively it needs organized effort, i.e., a political party of and for the working class. For the last twelve years the Socialist Labor Party has stood

for the principles as enumerated above; it has manfully fought the battles of the working class, and therefore, we do not believe there is any man so poorly qualified that he cannot do something in the way of getting new readers for the Weekly People.

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+

The needs of these workmen increased the demand along all lines. At first wages, as well as the cost of living, were low, but with the growth of the city came new industries and a greater demand for workmen. Wages were increased, and as a result there came an indulgence in luxuries which had previously been beyond the reach of the masses. The demand for such articles was an incentive to the neighboring towns to develop within themselves the manufacture of the articles which the market required.

Its doctrine and philosophy is in strict

harmony with the most advanced thinkers and scientists, and its discipline is exact

and rigid, so that it proves a very poor

harbor for any crook that should at any

time enter. All its candidates, when

nominated, must sign their own resigna-

tion, dated blank. In case anyone is

elected and does not act in harmony with

the principles upon which he was nomi-

nated he will be withdrawn and expelled

from the party.

It is apparent that a party so strict

and rigid in its dealings grows but slowly,

but it is a sturdy growth, and only the

most intelligent of the working class will

enter its fold. It is by this circumstance

that Socialism has to-day become a factor

in the land, in spite of all the distortions

of the capitalist press. It had also

another effect, viz.: bogus "socialism."

The present form of bogus "socialism"

had its origin in a big colony humbug a

a few years ago, which, however, busted

before it had really started. The same

schemers who had failed so ignominiously

then started a "socialist" party. This

thing now is known by quite a number of

names, but mainly it goes by the names of

"Social Democratic" and "Socialist"

party. In the few years of its existence

it has gained quite a record for fusion

with anything in sight; thus fusion and

confusion are the dominating characteris-

tics of this medley of "parties."

This same thing made its first appear-

ance in this city at the last Presidential

campaign under the name of Social-Democratic party.

The next year it

was, according to its very nature, swal-

lowed up by that political abortion styled

"Economic League."

This year it shows

up again under the name of "Socialist"

party, and what next may follow is indeed hard to conjecture. Therefore,

every one who intends to vote for straight

socialism should take the warning to

select the right name of the party that

stands for it, and there is no such party

in the field but the Socialist Labor Party.

Vote for it.

City Campaign Committee, S. L. P.

## A CONDENSED REVIEW OF ITS DEVELOPMENT FROM EARLIEST TIMES.

As the numerous "labor" bills indicate, which await action in the various legislatures, the battles between capital and labor will still be more pitched in the future than they were up till now, therefore it behoves the working class to ponder deeply and earnestly over these problems which must be solved, one way or the other. If the human race does not want to sink back into barbarism and degradation it must collectively own all the means of production and distribution, and also the land to operate upon, to work these agencies for the benefit of all, and not, as now, for the profit of a few.

It is also interesting to note how one industry may cause the establishment of many others. The making of tinware in New England and gradually took the place of linen. After the invention of the cotton gin and the introduction of carding and spinning machines, mills for preparing cotton yarn sprang up in many favorable localities. The yarn was given out to individuals, who wove it on hand looms at home. Later the power loom was introduced, and with its improvement soon crowded out the part of the hand weaving. When the war of 1812-1815 began imports were again cut off, and there was a corresponding improvement in the manufacturing interests of the States. Connecticut industries were again flourishing, many new mills were built upon undeveloped sites, and prosperity reigned.

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# ORIGIN OF PROPERTY--ITS GROWTH AND DESTINY

Chap. I.

The Socialist Labor Party holds that economic inequality is destructive of life, liberty and happiness. How this inequality came into being, why it should not continue, and what economic order should supersede the present system, shall form the theme of these two articles on the origin of property.

As the possession of property, or what is now looked upon as capital, forms the potential lever which moves the world, we shall confine ourselves to the consideration of its history and development.

The instinct of self-preservation, as well as the preservation of the offspring of the race, lies at the bottom of this desire to acquire property. It is not alone common to man, but also to animals. It is co-existent with the race and has its root in primordial needs. This being so, our present task shall be to take a survey of the economic customs and laws among primitive peoples, and so-called inferior races, and continue the search until it brings us to present day conditions and development.

There existed in all times a cause for every condition, whether economic or political, which obtained sway among the different races or nations of the past, and it is by having a comprehensive view of such history that we can more clearly understand why matters exist as they do at present. Outstanding on the pages of history is the fact, that political institutions have been moulded to meet economic necessities. "No great political revolution but is co-related with some modification of the right of property; no metamorphosis of this right which does not bring with it a political transformation."

This instinct of property, as stated, is so deeply rooted that its operation can be traced in the animal kingdom with as much ease as among men. If we reflect for a moment how dangerous it is to interfere with the proprietary right of the dog in the bone he is gnawing, we can see the lesson. The lion has his hunting ground where poachers dare not tread. The rabbits have their underground homes. The birds their nests, the beavers their villages. In fact the idea of property in food and shelter is as common among animals that it is small wonder, with this lesson before his eyes, that primitive man fell into the idea of possessing property.

Also, if we may be permitted to slightly digress from our subject, we can see how he also obtained the habit of robbery from the same source, as the custom is quite common among animals as among men; although punished with equal severity.

The first evolutionary phases through which property passed in the long course of ages, from its simple beginnings, may be roughly stated as follows: First an-

archic hordes, secondly republican tribes, thirdly ethnic groups, possessed of an aristocracy and slaves, with monarchic chiefs, and fourthly primitive monarchies. Each of these social phases had its own peculiar property and laws governing the same. The development among white races has been more rapid, and so must be considered separate in order to follow logically to its present highly developed condition its progressive history. Yet in its early stages property has gone through much the same phases among all races of people. It is only a matter of more perfect development among the higher civilized peoples, rather than a difference in the manner of its growth.

The first simple beginnings of property among men, may therefore be considered as illustrated among existing anarchic hordes; although in the central woodlands of Borneo there still exist a race so devoid of the instinct of property that they hoard nothing, but roam the virgin forest; obtaining by force, the female with whom they pair. They hang their young up among the branches of trees, and when their offspring are able to procure food for themselves they again separate. Similar beings are found in Ceylon who more resemble the larger apes than civilized men, having so limited a language than numbers are unknown to them.

The Bushmen of Africa, and the Fugitives of Terra del Fuego, are slightly in advance of those already mentioned, but hold no property, and possess only weapons or canoes. They share their food readily, and observe equality of rank. Next in order we find the natives of Australia, where the first traits of property holding are found. The Tasmanians, now extinct, observed hunting grounds as private property. The Australians have peculiar tribal and clan subdivisions, with many customs having the force of law. One of which is the proprietary rights of all the men of one tribe to be the husbands of all the women of another tribe. Tribal hunting grounds are considered property, and also clan lands, but personal property is observed in nothing further than weapons, utensils, and ornaments, all of which are broken or burnt at the death of the user, so that no accumulation by bequest or otherwise would enhance the store of personal property. Other property being tribal, nothing connected with it tends to destroy the solidarity of the tribe. Fugitives who find a stranded whale, of Bushmen who capture a hippo, share it in common with delight, and hoard nothing, showing that they have not yet acquired even the property instinct of the bear or ant. In the genius to construct weapons alone are they superior to the animals. But when so primitive armed, they are still defenseless, and so group together for protection, recognizing that unity is strength.

Upon the discovery of America, communistic customs prevailed among its peoples. Some tribes, however, were in

advance of others. Property was, however, drifting in the direction of private ownership. Weapons, utensils and slaves were private property and the products of the cultivated fields were beginning to be looked upon as the property of those who tilled the land. Dwellings were owned by the group. The Eskimos of the north held property in common, and all, not required for personal use, was given away. At death, the reindeer and other articles used by the person were sacrificed.

The Polynesians when first known were governed under a monarchic system, where chiefs ruled supreme, with a noble and servile caste and actual slaves. The slave was considered in the light of a domestic animal, who was owned, worked and fed by his master.

In New Zealand, land was considered private property among the natives, but this form of property was not very stable owing to the lack of agricultural knowledge, making frequent change of location necessary. Weapons here also were considered private property, and broken or burnt on the death of the owner, so that in the spirit world their shade could be used by the shade of their earthly owner. This then we find formed the psychic germ of private property, and from this small beginning private ownership grew apace.

An examination of the African races, reveals the fact that on this continent we can find still, almost every stage of development from primitive savagery to advanced civilization. Also on this continent was cradled the historic civilization of our race. The native tribes of Africa are subject to monarchic rule, personal property obtains in weapons, cattle and girls. The chiefs arrogate to themselves the power to appropriate at death all personal property belonging to the deceased. Exchangable values among Africans first were children and slaves, their cattle, and finally the products of labor. Violence and usurpation among those tribes, as among other peoples, form the basis of a considerable degree of property.

The social situation of Ancient Egypt somewhat resembled her pyramids. A vast substructure of slave labor at the base, supporting a warrior and priestly caste, while at the summit was the absolute monarch. A country so governed, says Diadous, has but a weak defense when the great mass of its population are but propertyless slaves. (This is not alone applicable to ancient Egypt.) Barbarous monarchs founded upon wealth breeds exclusive castes, warrior and bacchante alongside of them, which must be supported on a foundation of laboring cattle.

We now come to another phase of development under communistic rule, which is extremely interesting on account of its many benefits. This we find illustrated in the Javanese ditta or village, which holds land in common, but yet permits certain private property under restrictive conditions. Certain ad-

vantageous privileges are also accorded their Hebrew cousins, which are familiar to us and here unnecessary to be alluded to.

We find in India village communities somewhat similar to the Javanese ditta; indeed almost throughout the entire extent of Asia the village community form of government prevails; so that it is safe to say that this form of social organization is still commendable to one-half the human family. The Indian villages are made up of a group of families claiming descent from a common ancestor, holding property, including land, in common. Such a thing as personal property in land was unknown in India before the intrusion of Europeans.

The foregoing short and imperfect account of the primitive customs and peoples, amongst whom the first seeds of private property were sown, must suffice for the present, until we connect later on, in review, the tendencies therein set forth.

The pages of history shall now engage our attention, from which we shall endeavor to learn more authentically the origin and growth of property among peoples—if we may be permitted to use the term—who are more directly the progenitors of European and western civilization and laws.

First in order comes Greece, whose inhabitants were the parents of our modern civilization. The early history of its peoples is shrouded in mythical darkness; but from the first authentic glimpses we get of its inhabitants we can gather that the communal clan system of property prevailed among them, similar to all other primitive races.

From the ease with which communistic customs were restored in Sparta, we can imagine that the traditions of communism were familiar to the people. The first prominent personal property in Greece was slaves, which constituted the greater portion by far of the population.

In some regards this ancient people could teach even advanced western nations many useful lessons in the art of equitable government. Although slavery exists in China, it has been tempered by many restrictions. As far as the working population is concerned, a greater equality exists among them than can be found elsewhere. Handicraft being still in the patriarchal stage, each workman is owner of his own tools, indeed as far as remuneration and respect go, this class is on a basis of equality with what we look upon as the learned professions.

In Japan as in China, organization of property is based on the family, which shows a lively appreciation of the value of preserving intact this all essential source of national life. Western civilization may, however, shortly change the mode of production and distribution, and thus overturn the social fabric. Primogeniture is the law of inheritance, both in China and Japan, although China debars the female line, which Japan tolerates. Another peculiarity dependent on this custom in Japan is that the oldest member of one family cannot be joined in marriage to the oldest member of another family, but the eldest of every family must remain in the home of their birth, thus conserving the family inheritance.

We shall pass over Arab property, which has been principally acquired through violence. Also the customs and government regulating the property of served.

D. Ross, London, Ont.

far from it. If the strike was a fake one, whoever picked out Connelly's strike leader knew what he was about, as the strikers idolized him. Of course, the gutter snipe reporters helped the hero worship along.

The amount of money turned over to the strike fund amazed me. Those receiving the donations were kept busy counting the money and giving receipts. It was a striking evidence of the solidarity of labor, but all to no purpose. Representatives from the most diversified occupations were there, all anxious to help their brothers in their fight, but I doubt if there was one among them but believed that the trolley company had a "right" to exploit its men. A minimizing of that exploitation was all that they hoped for.

I was brought into close relationship with the strike leaders because of a scheme I had to raise money. Connelly at first didn't seem to take much stock in it, but I afterward got a letter to call and see him about it. In brief, it was to issue "bonds," as we called them, but to reality promissory notes, these notes to be of one and two dollar denomination. Connelly told me to go ahead and get the "bonds" printed; that he had been told that it was all right. We calculated that sympathizers would gobble them up like hot cakes to preserve as mementoes of the strike. I had the bonds lithographed in great style; they read as follows:

No..... Brooklyn, N. Y., ..... 1895.

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL." One year after date, for value received, District Assembly No. 75, Order of Knights of Labor, promises to pay the bearer one dollar at their headquarters.

....., D. M. W. ...., Secy.

The day after I procured the printed "bonds" Connelly solemnly came out in an interview saying that the strikers were going to issue "bonds" to carry on the strike, just the same as Wall street promoters issued stock to carry on industrial enterprises. "I have no idea how many of the "bonds" were sold; I have two of them among my relics.

I never had any doubt but that Connelly thought to win the strike. He was kept up night and day and was rushed from meeting place to meeting place to keep the strikers in line. At headquarters at night he was kept busy meeting donation committees. He would say: "Thank ye, boys, for your help; may ye never need any, but if you do let us know. Ye can go back an' tell the rest we will win this fight." As the strike began to wane Connelly became much changed. From a robust man he became thin and thin; to me it seemed that he took the impending defeat much to heart. For a man in his position he had been remarkably temperate, but he began to drink.

The last time I saw Connelly the strike was practically broken. He was going out from headquarters to attend a meeting of the strikers. He had been drinking, and as we went up Fulton street he bemoaned the loss of the strike. Two or three cars passed, going in our direction. The sight of them infuriated Connelly, and as another was passing he bellowed out curses at the scabs and made a rush for the car. The motorman, hearing him, put on the power just as Connelly grasped the tailboard. He couldn't board the car, but kept on running. At last he had to let go. As he did so the momentum which he had gathered kept him plowing forward until he gained the sidewalk and brought up against a building. I turned my head, expecting that his brains would be dashed out. When I reached him he was breathless, but still able to curse the scabs, whom he declared had broken the strike. I asked him what possessed him to run after the car, and he said he wanted to yank the pole of so as to stop the car and kick both the men.

Poor Connelly! The next I heard of him he was driving a jail wagon, but the strike broke him up physically. He is dead now, so peace to his ashes.

I cannot refrain here from contrasting the differences between S. T. & L. A. strike methods and those of the pure and simple unions. The S. T. & L. A. does not accept capitalism as a finality. On the contrary it has as its ultimate the overthrow of the capitalist system of private ownership in the machinery of production. Instead of ignoring the class distinctions, it banks upon the class struggle, and recognizing the close connection there is between wages and policies, it endeavors to unite the workers under the banner of the S. L. P. for the overthrow of capitalism by class conscious action displayed at the ballot box.

MINDEN MINES, MO.—A. D. Turner. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue.

MONTRÉAL, CAN.—J. M. Couture, 765 Mount Royal avenue.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. P. Witel, 78 Springfield Avenue.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGold, 351 Sawyer street.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 204 Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 203 State street.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2402 Bertrand street.

NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, Novinger, Mo.—D. A. Reed.

OXFORD, MASS.—John C. Butterworth, Box 127.

PATERSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 110 Union avenue.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Charles H. Dana, 103 Dexter street.

PEAKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1511 Main street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Edmund Seidel, 2125 Bridge street.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Frank Carroll, 467 Stevenson street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street.

SAN PEDRO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlbach.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Eldorado street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. P. Strupel, 1803 North Eighteenth street; John Neumann, 810 Julia street; John Feltman, 1019 N. Compton avenue.

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SALEM, MASS.—John White, 1 Bartonsquare.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1642 Major avenue.

ST. CHARLES, MO.—R. H. McHugh.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Webber, Box 557.

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SEBAGO, ME.—F. H. Buer, 620 Pennsylvania avenue.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.

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## WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.  
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published every Saturday by the  
Socialist Labor Party.

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

As far as possible, rejected communica-  
tions will be returned, if so desired, and  
stamps are enclosed.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....	2,060
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
<b>IN 1902.....</b>	<b>53,617</b>

## THE ZEALOT.

Once before, a year or two ago, we took occasion to chronicle with pleasure evidences of both the penetration and higher aspirations of the Milwaukee organ of the Social Democratic party. Such an occasion is offered us again, and it is again seized with pleasure. It is seized with all the greater pleasure because, being unmistakably a homage to the Socialist Labor Party, it is a symptom of good. Who will deny that he who can appreciate virtue in others is capable of practising it, and cleansing himself of the vice he discovers around, if not in, himself?

In its issue of March 21 the "Social Democratic Herald" has a double-columned editorial bearing the supercription "Eternal Vigilance Now and Forever." The gist of the article is the danger that besets a Socialist movement from the improper elements that naturally gravitate towards it—elements that are "weak," elements of "shifty eye," elements of "doubtful record." Dropping negatives, the article reaches climax and clinching point with the positive demand for the "ZEALOT." Needless to say, the cry proceeds from introspection. It is no banal, abstract declaration. It is the utterance of a conviction born of the experience of what is going on in the camp of that organ's own party, coupled with the knowledge of the "zealot" composition of the S. L. P., and due admiration therefor.

It is a point, a great point, gained, this recognition; however tardy, of the need of the zealot in a Socialist body. This S. L. P. principle was one of the "unfitness" once imputed to the party. The "unfitness" is now recognized a virtue. That's progress. It now remains, the zealot having become popular, to popularize also the methods whereby he is to be recruited and drilled.

Can zeal be kindled into life by petty, shabby, sneaky tactics? Can it flare up for the Socialist Republic—an unquestionably revolutionary aim—by means of bucketfuls of "revolutionary" water, poured down upon it? By Edward Bernstein?

Can zeal rise in ignoble company, or out of actions at fistcuffs with words? Is he, who justly pronounces a Carey a "ward politician," a man "more intent upon policy than principle," and yet sits, without protest, in council with that armory-building bundle of duplicity, with that man of "shifty eye" and "doubtful record"—can he who does that arouse zeal?

Can zeal gather the needed warmth from a New Orleans convention spectacle, where the "champions of Socialism" allow a Gompers to be re-elected unanimously?

Can zeal gain fibre from a posture that renders it the dupe of capitalist class deception; or from a policy that, in search of votes, shrinks before the hardship of bearding the popular delusions bred of such capitalist class deception, accommodates itself to the base role of a barker for a Mitchell, and is finally left to snarl like a sore, complacent husband?

Can zeal acquire force and direction from a deportment that justly lashes an E. E. Clark, of the Order of Railroad Conductors, but leaves unashed, even tolerates E. E. Clarkism, by coqueting with the rest of the labor lieutenants of capitalism, such as guilty as E. E. Clark—though they may not happen to have aimed against one particular man?

To ask these, and many more ques-

tions that these suggest, is another way of asking, Can a man on a tight-rope walk steady?

The Socialist Republic implies a revolutionary movement. Revolutionary movements call for men with zeal—for zealots. The zealot—the infantry, cavalry and artillery of the Social Revolution—is an element animated with the loftiest (because soundest) and the soundest (because loftiest) aspirations of the race; and he is schooled in consistency, trained in firmness, disciplined in patience, and drilled in uncompromising aggressiveness.

## THE WABASH INJUNCTION.

What has come to be known as the "Wabash Injunction" is as unique as it is an instructive page in the history of the American Labor Movement.

Upon certain sworn allegations, made by the President of the Wabash Railroad Company, Judge Elmer B. Adams, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, granted on March 3 a writ for a temporary injunction against the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen and Railroad Trainmen, who were on the point of declaring a strike. On the first instant, the same magistrate dissolved the temporary restraining order. The language of this order will be found elsewhere in this issue, together with the first, or temporary restraining order. From them it appears that:

"At midnight last night the control of the Manhattan Elevated system passed formally, but without formality, to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and this morning's trains are operated under the new management."

Which means that the Gould syndicate transferred to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company its control of the Manhattan Elevated system, and that in the transfer, there went, not the structures and rails and rolling stock alone, but also the human fixtures—engineers, motor-men, conductors, gatemen, guards, etc., etc., etc.—that run the concern, and without which it would be a barren stock.

It means that this human fixtures element were consulted no more than the rails that were transferred. The whole thing was transferred—the working element being a part of the "thing," just as the serfs of the glebe were of old part of the estates.

It was false that the officers of the Brotherhood had engaged in an unlawful and malicious conspiracy to force an undesired strike upon the men;

It was false that the men were satisfied with their wages and conditions of service;

It was false that the contemplated strike was a deliberate conspiracy to interfere with the mail service of the United States.

In short, the order for a temporary injunction was an outrage, and the complaint on which it was issued a tissue of perjuries.

Is there anything new in either of these performances? Not in the least. Outrages without number in the shape of "injunctions" have been perpetrated before by the Courts. Workingmen in Rochester have been enjoined from contributing to the strike of fellow workingmen; workingmen in Chicago have been enjoined from dropping work; workingmen in Lynn just now are enjoined from making front against a manufacturers' alleged Trades Union, the Tobin Union, whose officers' only trade is to help the employers lower wages under the shield of "Labor"; workingmen have been enjoined from exercising, even by a sound, the distinguishing mark of man above the brute,—speech. All these outrages have been perpetrated before; in no way is the Wabash outrage unique, as far as this goes. As a matter of course, none of the affidavits on which these previous injunction outrages were based differed from the affidavits upon which the Wabash outrage was a graft. Without exception they were perjuries. Neither in this respect, accordingly, is the Wabash injunction a novelty. Nevertheless, in the instance of the Wabash outrage, there IS a variation introduced to the tune. All the leading injunctions stood. The preliminary order was duly made permanent. Capitalist perjury and judicial impurity were, accordingly, endorsed as purity and truth, and the endorsement "saved appearances." Not so now. The order of Judge Adams, vacating his own preliminary writ, self-brands him a reckless, untrustworthy magistrate, and his findings amount to a pronouncement of perjury against the complainant,—and yet the Judge looks fresh and chipper: no fear of impeachment troubles his mind; and by not a hint does he, as is his duty, call on the District Attorney to take cognizance of the perjurers, who, poor innocent that he is, "led him astray." It is in this variation to the old tune that lies the uniqueness of the Wabash outrage. It did its work as effectively as all its predecessors. To proceed in the regulation way, "save appearances" and make it permanent, is now considered superfluous. It is thought that appearances need no longer be saved. On the contrary, by leaving appearances "unsaved" a new system of humbugging the working class is inaugurated. The working class is to be made to believe that it "won a glorious victory" by the dissolution of the injunction,—a dissolution AFTER the injunction had done its work to perfection, to as much perfection as its predecessors which were not dissolved;—a "victory" which the capitalist political job-

"Not thing was done by the miners in Pennsylvania that was not done by our revolutionary forefathers. In revolutionary times dwellings were burned, property was confiscated and 100,000 persons were driven out of their country. The refugees settled Nova Scotia and those who drove them out of this country then as now were denounced as hoodlums, murderers, cutthroats, assassins and outlaws. Yet they were the respectable people of those days, and we are proud to be known as descendants of those same revolutionaries."

Translated into the vernacular, this means that Mr. Darrow and Mr. Mitchell are Modern Benjamin Franklins and George Washingtons. A preposterous claim!

The rank and file of the miners did a thing that our revolutionary forefathers did not. A very important thing. They took for their leaders not a Washington and a Franklin: they took for their leaders a Mitchell and a Darrow. A serious difference. How serious may be gathered from the fact that the upshot of the affair was not a Yorktown, where the usurper surrendered, and a Treaty of Peace, where the patriots dictated the charter of their freedom, but a Scranton Convention, where the patriots surrendered to the usurper, and an Arbitral Award where the usurper "read the riot act" to the patriots.

Had the patriots of the American revolution elected for their General a Mitchell instead of a Washington, their revolution-

ary pulse would have been lowered by his declamations on the "reciprocal" the "reconcileable" interests between the patriot Cause (Labor, so to speak) and the Cause of the British Crown and Parliament (Capitalism, so to speak); and the head of their cause would have been placed "in chancery" by the "grand strategy" of keeping one wing of his army in idleness, even furnishing ammunition to the foe, while the other wing was in the heat of the fight: a Mitchell, instead of a Washington, would have allowed the bituminous wing (so to speak) of his army to seab it (so to speak) on his antracite wing (so to speak). Had the patriots of the American revolution had a Darrow, instead of a Franklin, for their mouthpiece, their noble ardor would have been cooled to freezing point by his twaddle about "fair terms" for the usurper, and their "glorious victory" would have amounted simply to a return to feudal dependence and enslavement—back to wage-slavery, so to speak, and all that that implies.

No! Immeasurable is the difference between the miners' strike and the strike of the American revolutionists. Nor will that difference ever be bridged, and the Strike of this generation take its place beside the Strike of 1776, until the pulse, spirit and knowledge of the latter will so completely animate the Strike of this generation as to render impossible the leadership of such caricatures of the Revolutionary Fathers as the Mitchells and the Darrow.

## BAD SIGNS GATHERING.

J. Pierpont Morgan appears in several interviews on the last of March expressing the belief that "the country is prospering, never was so prosperous, and its present prosperity will last a long time."

This opinion is given in view of the general pessimistic talk indulged in not alone in foreign but in local circles."

To the knowing, the bare fact of Mr. Morgan's opening his mouth to reporters, and allowing himself to be interviewed on the financial and industrial situation, is a serious sign. When things are running smoothly, Mr. Morgan is silent, cannot be induced to utter a sound. He now breaks his silence: is not only "induced," but is known to have requested the interview. A decidedly serious sign.

It might be, however, that the gravity of the situation lies, not in anything in the situation itself, but in a false, "bearish," pessimistic frame of mind, wholly unjustified by facts. Such a cheerless phenomenon is possible. A man in robust health may, through some trifling and passing cause, have "a fit of the blues." In such instances, it may not be improper, it may even be the wiser policy, for one with the authority of knowledge to step forward and say a cheerful word. Is this the case with the present financial situation? Has it just now, though sound at heart and other vitals, merely a passing fit of the blues? Is Mr. Morgan, a man with the authority of knowledge in the matter, guided merely by the desire to remove a false impression? The answer is found in a close scanning of the following passage in the interview:

"It is fit that the above news item should appear, of all days, on April 1. There is much neatness and precision in illustrating the "freedom" of the modern wage slave and the slavery of the old serf of glebe on All Fools' Day."

## CARICATURING REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS.

Two were the leading figures in the recent dramatic industrial phenomenon, known as the "Miners' Strike," which reached its finale on the 15th inst., when the Arbitration Commission placed upon the event its tomb-stab decision. These two leading figures were Messrs. John Mitchell and Clarence S. Darrow. One of these, Mr. Darrow, in the course of a speech delivered in Springfield, Ill., on March 26, said:

"Not thing was done by the miners in Pennsylvania that was not done by our revolutionary forefathers. In revolutionary times dwellings were burned, property was confiscated and 100,000 persons were driven out of their country. The refugees settled Nova Scotia and those who drove them out of this country then as now were denounced as hoodlums, murderers, cutthroats, assassins and outlaws. Yet they were the respectable people of those days, and we are proud to be known as descendants of those same revolutionaries."

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Such is the state of things with regard to an industry that Mr. Morgan correctly calls "the barometer of the country's growth, stability, and business activity." It is no fit of unjustifiable blues that the financial situation is affected with the breaking of his customary silence by Mr. Morgan is a positively bad symptom.

The signs are gathering ominously of the approaching crisis,—those periodical object lessons of the "fitness and capacity" of the "Captains of Industry" to rule a nation's destiny.

Roosevelt praised the report of the Coal Strike Commission in his Harrisburg speech. It would have been more modest on his part to permit the miners, who have found the report to be a defeat for them, to do that—if they could.

## THE ROLE OF IMMIGRATION

Below is given in full an impressive passage from the speech delivered by the junior Senator of New York in the course of the debate on the Statehood bill. Mr. Depew said:

"The history of New Mexico is one of the romances of American settlement. Twenty years before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, and in the cabin of the Mayflower adopted that constitution which was an epoch in the history of the world, the first time declaring that they were to form a government founded upon just and equal laws, there were a government and Spanish population in New Mexico.

"There were a government and Spanish population in New Mexico before Pocahontas saved Capt. John Smith, or before immigrants were to be found in Charleston or anywhere along our Atlantic coast, and even before the Spaniards were in Florida there were a settlement and a government and a governor in New Mexico. So here we have a territory which has been settled by Europeans and has had some form of government for over three hundred years.

"How does that three hundred years,

commencing twenty years before Plymouth Rock with its forty-one inhabitants, compare with Plymouth Rock? Seven hundred people settled in New Mexico twenty years before forty-one landed upon Plymouth Rock. From those forty-one on Plymouth Rock have come, by the common consent of historians, the institutions of the United States: the liberties not only of all over the world: the commonwealths which largely go to make up the American Union, and the principles which enacted into laws and permeating the population and taught in the schools, the academies, and the colleges, made the American nation and its people what they are to-day—principles which by virtue of their all pervading and uplifting power have gone through every nation and have changed the form of government in every civilized nation on earth.

"Now, compare what has come from those forty-one Pilgrims with what has come from these 700 Spaniards. They have remained during the whole of these three hundred years practically what they were when they first entered New Mexico. Compare these 700 Spaniards and the growth during the three hundred years of the country in which they settled with the settlement of Illinois. Practically the settlement of Illinois began in 1839, and New Mexico had two hundred years the start. And yet Illinois to-day in population, in cities, in industries, in manufactures, in agriculture, in schools, in colleges, in universities, in railroads, in telegraphs, in telephones, in newspapers, in magazines, and in the literary productions of its people would, if it stood alone among the nations of the world, be recognized as a great commonwealth with every requisite of power and of majesty, of happiness for its people and of example for the world. It almost appalls the imagination to think of these people, who are to govern the State, existing as they have right upon this continent, bordering upon us, and for sixty years a part of us, in such a condition as they are to-day.

"The settlement of the northern and the southern colonies went on without their knowledge. The great debate of the right to tax without representation, which preceded the Revolutionary war, shook the world—was a subject of discussion in every cabinet in Europe—but it was unknown, unheard of, in this New Mexican colony. The war of the Revolution dragged its bloody length along for seven years. The Declaration of Independence emancipated the world, but the colony of New Mexico never heard of the Declaration. Ninety per cent. of its people were slaves to their own people. The territory was divided into great haciendas with one supreme family master of life, of limb, and of liberty, and all the rest were its peons or slaves, attached to the soil.

"After the Revolution and the Declaration of Independence came the French Revolution, that mighty upheaval which overturned thrones and emancipated the whole Continent of Europe. But New Mexico never heard of it. Napoleon, who, whatever may be the charges as to his motives or his crimes, or whatever may be said as to his achievements, did more than any man in Europe for civilization—Napoleon's great victories, his wonderful conquests, his dramatic defeat, his exile on a barren rock, all passed by. New Mexico knew nothing of them. "And New Mexico would be sleeping to-day in the sleep of ignorance, which is the sleep of mental death, except that the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday was celebrated all over the country yesterday, by his proclamation struck the bonds from the limbs of every bondman, black or white, or of whatever color, in this land. But the Mexican did not hear of it, and he would not have discovered it except that in 1803 a Colorado army swept through the country, driving back the Confederates who had most captured it, and then the army said to the Mexicans, 'You are free.'

"Pregnant words, these! A majestic historic sketch! So pregnant, so majestic that pity it were they were left unremembered of the false and mischievous notion they are meant by their utterer to convey, and were not turned to their proper channel,

to illumine the function of a "live rail" in the social progress of the race,—the Role of Immigration.

Essentially, the sketch of those 700 Spaniards in New Mexico applies to the whole Spanish settlement of Latin America. The point of identity between them does not, however, establish a comparison to their disfavor with the Pilgrim Fathers settlers. What it does,



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—Look at the holy show the capitalist parties are making of themselves. Can any decent man stay with them and refrain from joining the labor party?

BROTHER JONATHAN—That the capitalist parties are in a bad plight no intelligent man will dispute. So far I agree with you. But I can't follow you when you throw your lot among the workingmen. The capitalist class may be, no doubt, bad enough; but the workingmen are worse yet.

U. S.—Worse?

B. J.—Certainly. They are despotic; they are vulgar, corrupt, stupid; in a word, they are rotten.

U. S.—That's strong language, and what's worse, unjust.

B. J.—I know you think differently of them. But, if you knew them as I do, you would think differently.

U. S.—I do know every em-

ploye.

U. S.—Do you meet any?

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach card name to their communications, bearing their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

To Push The Monthly People's Circular Up to the 100,000 Mark.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The reports fast accumulating from all over the country indicate that the storm of bogus Socialism, which has been raging for some years, has ceased and although the Socialist Labor Party has suffered some here and there it is still alive and in good trim. While this may cause the comrades good cheer, it also implies a serious duty. No time must be lost in rejoicing but every comrade is duty-bound to spread the seed of revolutionary socialism everywhere.

In The Monthly People we have a medium which is expressly suited for this time and occasion, and should be used without delay. Bogus Socialism is dead, but there is a greater danger already in view. "Union Labor party" is the fast approaching storm cloud and unless we do our work within the next six months, this new danger will hurt us vastly more than Social democracy.

Within six months The Monthly People should be driven up to the 100,000 mark. With 100,000 readers of The Monthly People before the next Fall elections we need fear no trouble from the new foe.

Can it be done? Yes. Comrade Adam Marx, of New London, secured 500 subscribers in his small city. A thirteen-year-old boy in Holyoke, who is no different than any other average boy, secured nearly 500 subscribers in two months. We should have at least 500 subscribers in every town where there are a few members of the party.

In the larger centers, like Boston, etc., we ought to have 5,000. The minimum ought to be 50 subscribers for every member of the party.

Unless this be done and done quickly I fear we shall lose more members and sections than we care to lose. But with this virus par excellence, we shall be able to withstand another 10th of July and come out stronger when the storm is over. It should be the motto of every Socialist "The S. L. P. shall and will be upheld."

Fraternally, M. Rutherford,  
Holyoke, Mass., March 31, 1903.

Open Letter to the Members of the S. L. P. of Canada.

Now that the season for outdoor agitation and the election of a new N. E. C. is at hand, a few words of deep importance might be of some service to the party throughout Canada.

In the first place, we have a very poor stock of literature, and what we have is bad, rotten and played out.

Second. I think the N. E. C. has not been as active in securing a new lot as it should, and the members have let this most important part of our agitation lag behind.

I notice the comrades of the United States have been very pushing and energetic in this matter and have a splendid assortment to suit any and all cases that the agitation requires, hence their solid and sturdy growth. Whenever they send out an organizer they have the necessary literature to back him up, but we, here in this capitalist ridden country, where the wage slaves are hungry and ripe for good, sound revolutionary Socialist knowledge, have nothing to offer but our word of mouth propaganda.

It is quite true that we can get literature from the New York Labor News Company, all we want, and willingly, but that is not the thing, as every S. L. P. man of Canada well knows. If we hand a leaflet or two of the New York Labor News Company to a Canadian wage slave, he will bridle up and scream about its being Yankee, or not adopted to this country. He will throw it away, as the jingoism has not been staved out of him yet. The S. L. P. has enough to contend with without having to juggle with such rot, and especially when it is not even necessary.

Now let us be up and doing if we have not had the funds in the past, let us make an effort to raise them now, the New York Labor News Company would willingly adapt those leaflets they have to suit our needs, or print for us just whatever we ordered, and then if we have a good stock of leaflets to fall back on those of us who are not speakers can do their share, and not only that, any sympathizer who wishes to take up the work (as one lately did in New Brunswick, where we have no organization) we can back him up and help in this way to speed the day of our emancipation.

I would like to see some other comrades give their voice on this subject, especially those who are in cities and towns, where there are no S. L. P. sections. Yours for the revolution,

Chas. A. V. Kemp, Organizer.

Orillie, Ont., March 29.

How "Socialists" Nobly Wage the Class Struggle in Webster, Mass.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Time was hanging heavily on my hands, Friday evening March 27, and as the "Socialist" party was to hold a caucus, I thought I would go and see what means they would pursue in order to wage the class struggle in this town.

The meeting was called to order and a chairman was elected, also a secretary. Then one of the "brothers" took the floor and stated he believed that the club should put a full ticket in the field. His words were endorsed by the "brothers" present. Nominations being in order, nominations were made.

Among other nominations made was one for trustee of library. William Fogerty was nominated for the office. Later on came the position of inspector of revenues. Here is where they waged the class struggle.

One of the "brothers" took the floor and stated that he wanted a sewer on his street and the only way he could get it was to have a man from that street elected as a library trustee he

"of course, he is a "good man" and all the brewers pledged themselves to vote for him and they did. They were

aroused, they were full of fight, they were determined to down the Democrats. When the votes were counted, the Democrat was elected by forty-four votes.

There was grinding of teeth, there was plenty of "donner wetter," and "gott ferdans." How is it they said "I voted mit mine own hand and I scratched the Irisher out," and "I the Irisher scratched," said another. They all did the same. There were forty-two ballots, just as many as brewers, every ballot had a cross after the name of the brewer boss and the name of the opponent scratched out. Some not being satisfied with the scratch added "Zum tiefel."

The forty-two ballots were, of course, thrown out as defective, and the Democrat was declared elected. The brewers are all union men and as I understand, have endorsed the Kangaroo party, so here is another "Hoch! der greenest guys mit dir bunch."

J. C. Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., March 31.

**Political Corruption in Towns and Villages.**

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Some people think that political corruption can be found only in large cities. This is not true. Every town and every village has its proportion of political rottenness. In this village of Peekskill political corruption is notorious. At every election the floaters are rounded up and the Italian laborers are kept in line. I asked one Italian how he was going to vote, he told me "me vota John Smith." John Smith, Jr., was not running for office, but he is what John Crimmins is in New York, i.e., a rich contractor, only instead of being a Democrat, he is a Republican, and by reason of being a contractor, is party leader.

It was at the last fall election, at the Croton dam, that an Italian laborer told me he was going to vote for "Dicka Da Crook,"—he meant Richard Croker, the Tammany boss.

One of the trustees elected this spring in Peekskill is and has been for a long time a good "union" man of the Molders' Union. He was elected on the Republican ticket.

While Peekskill is supposed to be Republican, it is a question what it would be were the money put up from another source.

There are here quite a number of "respectable tax payers" and good Republicans who will not vote unless they get their price. Leaving out the slums there are more honest voters among the working class than the so-called middle class, numbers being equal.

A. Z. Peckskill, N. Y.

"Socialist" Says Carey and McCartney Were Not Elected by "Socialist" Vote.

To The Daily and Weekly People: H. W. Smith, an ex-sky pilot from Massachusetts, and a Social Democrat, alias "Socialist," was here in Tarrytown. On March 21 he held a meeting in one of the largest halls. Eighteen people went to hear him, including a couple of Kangs from Yonkers.

Smith spoke for about an hour and a half, but during that time he never even once mentioned the name of his party. From his address one would think he was talking to a lot of children, on any other subject that the one he was supposed to have in mind. He did not bring out one argument for Socialism; but declared his purpose was to organize an economic club, which was in no way to be a political one. Smith wasted his breath; no one would join his "club."

The following Monday, he was met in a store here by some S. L. P. men. He began to run down that party, because, as he said, of the S. T. & L. A. A comrade sailed into him, and after an hour's debate made the Kang admit that the S. L. P. trade union policy was right.

Smith let out a lot of things that are going on in the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," camp. He admitted there were a great many crooks in his "party," and that there was no one in Massachusetts who is as big a fakir as Carey, the armory builder. In speaking of the Massachusetts elections he said that neither Carey nor MacCartney were elected by the "Socialist" vote, as the S. D. P. could not control the vote that was polled.

On being asked about the hotel, Carey, or armory bill, Smith untruthfully answered that Karl Marx and Liebknecht had done the same thing. As to "Father" McGrady, Smith declared that he was a detriment to the Kangaroos movement, as he broke up "local" after "local" by charging \$100 for each lecture. Such is this specimen of the Social Democracy.

I. R. Tarrytown, N. Y., March 28.

How "Socialists" Nobly Wage the Class Struggle in Webster, Mass.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Time was hanging heavily on my hands, Friday evening March 27, and as the "Socialist" party was to hold a caucus, I thought I would go and see what means they would pursue in order to wage the class struggle in this town.

The meeting was called to order and a chairman was elected, also a secretary.

Then one of the "brothers" took the floor and stated he believed that the club should put a full ticket in the field. His words were endorsed by the "brothers" present. Nominations being in order, nominations were made.

Among other nominations made was one for trustee of library. William Fogerty was nominated for the office. Later on came the position of inspector of revenues. Here is where they waged the class struggle.

One of the "brothers" took the floor and stated that he wanted a sewer on his street and the only way he could get it was to have a man from that street elected as a library trustee he

"of course, he is a "good man" and all the brewers pledged themselves to vote for him and they did. They were

should resign from that and take the inspector of revenues.

William Fogerty answered in this manner:

"I want the position of inspector of revenues, for my home is in need of a sewer and if I am nominated I will have the sewer built." He was nominated.

The business went on until tree warden came. Then the "brother" who said there should be a full ticket in the field got up and said that as there was no money in the position of tree warden he thought that they could drop that office, which they did.

A motion was then made that a committee of three appointed by the chair should retire and make out a list of eleven names for constables, as the town has that number. The chair appointed the committee and in due time they returned and among the eleven names were three of the committee. They then voted to adjourn, which was carried.

One of the caucuses then called to the attention of the "brothers" that there was the office of license commissioner, for which no candidate had been nominated; and as a "brother" had said he thought the ticket should be full and the license commissioner being a new position, he would resign the nomination of constable and take that of license commissioner, which he did.

The chairman then announced that if there was any person who would like to stay and look over the "Socialist" literature that was on the table, they would be pleased to have them do so. The meeting then adjourned the second time. My friend and I went to the table and what "Socialist Literature" met our eyes! There was McFadden's Fair Play, The Standard, New York Journal and the Repeal of Reason.

The "brothers" came and asked us what we thought of Socialism. My friend told them the caucus was not legal and showed them that there was not a ballot cast and not a person in the audience was asked his name. Well, they said say nothing about it and no one will know.

Then your humble servant got after them on Carey and his Army Bill and they said that was all right, "we may want them some day."

Then I took the Tobin union and showed what they were doing in Lynn with the assistance of Carey and the rest of the "Socialists." They said they knew that Tobin was crooked. They have reasons for knowing it, as there is a stamp shop here, by the name of Bates, where there are children in the making room eleven years old. In the cutting room they pay cutters from \$11 to \$15. Out of some forty cutters four get \$15 a week.

I then told them if they knew that Tobin and his union were crooked and they knew that continued paying dues to support crooks they were crooks themselves. I think they were hit harder than they would let on, as they at once commenced to turn out the lights.

C. W. Doyle.  
Webster, Mass., March 31.

**How to Make a Million—A "Secret" of Success That Does Not Appear in Essays on the Subject.**

To The Daily and Weekly People.—To a well-known financier one of the reporters of a big metropolitan journal was sent. The financier is custodian and manager of a great many millions. Wall street says of him that he always used the money in a way which benefited the country and its inhabitants.

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Webster, Mass., March 31.

**How to Make a Million—A "Secret" of Success That Does Not Appear in Essays on the Subject.**

To The Daily and Weekly People.—To a well-known financier one of the reporters of a big metropolitan journal was sent. The financier is custodian and manager of a great many millions. Wall street says of him that he always used the money in a way which benefited the country and its inhabitants.

They said they knew that Tobin was crooked. They have reasons for knowing it, as there is a stamp shop here, by the name of Bates, where there are children in the making room eleven years old. In the cutting room they pay cutters from \$11 to \$15. Out of some forty cutters four get \$15 a week.

I then told them if they knew that Tobin and his union were crooked and they knew that continued paying dues to support crooks they were crooks themselves. I think they were hit harder than they would let on, as they at once commenced to turn out the lights.

C. W. Doyle.  
Webster, Mass., March 31.

**How to Make a Million—A "Secret" of Success**

**OFFICIAL.**

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.  
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, C. A. Weitzel, 344 Thames street.  
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)  
Notice.—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that there are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p.m.

**Canadian N. E. C.**

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee was held at headquarters on April 3, Comrade C. L. Corbin presiding and Comrade B. Nuttall absent without excuse. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Communications: From Comrade C. A. V. Kemp of Orillia asking that the N. E. C. instruct Section Brantford to publish the name of the Literary or People's agent. It was decided to reply, stating that we will comply with the request. From F. Lighter of Glace Bay, C. B., containing application for membership at large. As the decisions were not fully answered it was decided to return the card that they may be; also to correspond with Section Yonkers, N. Y., for reference. From J. N. McPhee of Boston, Mass. The recording secretary was ordered to reply to this. From Comrade Martin of Toronto, relative to the municipal election there. This communication was ordered sent to Section Winnipeg for them to deal with it. From R. E. Burns of Hamilton regarding the high-handed attempts of the National Executive Committee—filed. From Section London on election of the N. E. C. and national secretary. In answer to the roll call the following members were present: C. A. Weitzel, national secretary; G. L. Bryce, T. Maxwell, W. D. Forbes, D. Ross, H. Wade, I. P. Courtenay; absent without excuse, B. Nuttall. The new committee was then installed and Comrade Bryce elected chairman. The officers for the term were next elected: treasurer, T. Maxwell; recording secretary, H. Wade.

The secretary was instructed to send out the election of the N. E. C. for confirmation. Comrades Forbes, Bryce and Courtenay were appointed a committee to look over leaflets for adoption to Canada.

Adjourned. Philip Courtenay, Recording Secretary.

**RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION HAMILTON.**

At the last regular meeting of Section Hamilton, March 28, an article that appeared in the official column of last week's People, March 28, re Section Hamilton, Ontario, was read.

And it was moved, seconded and carried unanimously that Section Hamilton objects most strenuously to high handed attempts of its National Executive Committee to foist upon Section Hamilton, the (illegally elected and) deposed officers of the Section, by delegating to it self the extraordinary function of electing, or rather appointing Section Hamilton's officers against the expressed will of the Section. And, moreover, said deposed officers being present (with the exception of three), on the night of the meeting at which they were deposed, and Kangarooed by refusing to take part in the meeting, because they were in the minority.

The Canadian N. E. C. in attempting to assist those members in ignoring the authority of Section Hamilton to depose, as well as elect its own officers, is undoubtedly acting unconstitutionally.

And further, Section Hamilton is determined to have this high handed action on the part of the N. E. C. most thoroughly and impartially investigated.

R. E. Burns, Organizer pro tem, Section Hamilton, S. L. P. of Canada.

Address, 441 Ferguson avenue, North Hamilton, Ontario.

March 30, 1903.

**NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in the Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street on March 23, 1903, at 8 p.m. Kuhn in the chair, the minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The financial secretary reported that due to a transposition of the figures given for the month of November, 1902, appeared as \$50.52; they should have been \$50.

A committee of two was elected to canvas the vote on new State Executive Committee, which resulted as follows:

Donald Ferguson,.....	287
Justus Ebert,.....	276
Henry Kuhn,.....	266
Alfred C. Kuhn,.....	257
Adam Moren,.....	221
Harry A. Santee,.....	207
George Abelson,.....	197
Emil Mueller,.....	152
James Hanlon,.....	122
William L. Brower,.....	117
Louis Kobel,.....	90
Edmund Moenels,.....	82
Alex Picquart,.....	65
Reginald Smilansky,.....	55

The next regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee will be held in the Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, on Monday, April 13, 1903, and the first seven comrades on the above list will please attend and take charge of the affairs of this committee, as they are the ones elected.

Adjournment follows.

Emil Mueller, Secretary.

**General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.**

On Saturday, April 4th, 1903, at 8.30 p.m., a regular meeting of the General Committee, Section New York, was held in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Joseph Scheuerer; Vice-Chairman, Henry Kuhn.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. One new delegate was seated. Six new members were admitted.

A report was received from the N. E. C. on the Daily People management and referred to the Assembly Districts.

A letter was received from the Socialist Literary Society calling the attention of the section to the fact that the various subdivisions of the section have not settled for tickets for some of the Society entertainments. The organizer was instructed to connect with such sub-divisions and enforce settlement.

A letter from Josep Swartz (S. D. P.) giving some gratuitous advice on how to organize a "United Socialist Party" created considerable amusement and was tabled. The organizer reported the engagement of Grand Central Palace for a concert to be given on Thanksgiving Day for the benefit of The Daily People. He also reported that he is obliged to take leave of absence from his position as organizer for several weeks. The request was granted and Joseph Scheuerer elected to fill the temporary vacancy.

The delegates to D. A. 40 S. T. & L. A. delivered 500 tickets to the General Committee for the entertainment and fair to be held on May 2, 1903.

Under report of sub-divisions the Sixteenth A. D., Manhattan, reported its removal to new headquarters. It also reported the receipt of a considerable sum of money from the adoption of the plan of each member pledging one day's salary to the support of The Daily People.

The Thirtieth A. D. reported the adoption of the same plan with the addition that all the payments are to be in by June 15. Other districts had not yet held meetings to consider the plan, but reported that it would most likely be adopted by all of them.

Under new business it was decided that a report of New York and Kings County organizers be made an order of business at the meetings of the General Committee.

Arguments followed.

A. C. Kilm, Sec'y.

**Ohio State Convention.**

To the Sections and Members of the S. L. P. of Ohio:

Greeting—Columbus has been chosen by referendum vote as the place for holding the next State convention of the S. L. P. of Ohio. Cleveland and Zanesville received only three (3) votes and Akron one (1) vote.

The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party will therefore be held at Columbus, Ohio, May 30, 1903, at 9 a.m. The State Committee has decided that representation shall be as follows: Two (2) delegates for each Section, and one (1) additional delegate for each ten (10) members of a Section or major fraction thereof. Members at large may act as delegates to represent their respective localities.

The Sections and members are requested to consider the mode of procedure in electing delegates to the next National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, whether they shall be elected by the State convention or by referendum vote. This question is to be decided at the State convention.

On behalf of the Ohio State Executive Committee.

James Matthews, Secretary.

**Important for Buffalo.**

The readers of The People, their families and friends, are invited to attend the public lectures held every Sunday, at 3 p.m. sharp, at the Labor Lyceum, in Florence Parlors, No. 527 Main street, near Genesee street, Buffalo. Interesting and instructive discussions follow each lecture. Admission is free to all.

The following are the names of the lecturers and their subjects:

April 12.—Mrs. Frederick Almy, of the Charity Organization Society, on "Practical Philanthropy."

April 19.—Attorney P. M. White, on "Independent Political Action of Labor."

April 26.—Attorney Wm. J. Shields, on "American Socialism."

May 3.—Comrade Boris Reinstein, on "The May Day vs. the Official Labor Day" in September."

May 10.—Attorney Philip V. Fennelly, on "Society and Crime."

N. B.—A bell under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum and the section will be held Saturday, April 25, at 8 p.m., at Star Hall, 405 Broadway, corner Pratt street. Tickets are 25 cents for gent and lady. Prepare and see that your friends get ready to attend.

**CONNECTICUT, ATTENTION.**

To the sections and members of the S. L. P. of Connecticut: Comrades! As the time for nominating the seat of the S. E. C. has expired, your S. E. C. submits, according to Art. II, Sec. 1, of the by-laws of the State of Connecticut, the nominations made, i.e.:

Hartford, nominated by Rockville, New Haven, nominated by Section Hartford, to the general vote of the membership, returnable on or before May 1, 1903.

For the Connecticut S. E. C., Matthew Lechner, Secretary.

4 Bellevue St., Hartford, Conn.

Philadelphia, Pa.

L. Katz.

**S. T. & L. A. NEWS**

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, headquarters, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street.

General Executive Board meeting the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, at 7.30 o'clock, at above address.

All information as to organization and the aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A. will be gladly sent by mail on request.

Speakers will be furnished to address labor and trade organizations, as well as sections of the S. L. P., on new trades.

Address all communications to John J. Kiunney, general secretary, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, New York.

**GOOD WORK IN MARLBOROUGH.**

Webster, Mass., March 31.—Local Alliance 387, Marlborough, held an agitation meeting at their club rooms on Sunday afternoon. There were about one hundred in the hall to hear Comrade Brennan, of Salem, Mass.

The comrade spoke for about two hours and aided by the attention that the audience gave him he made a good impression. He showed what the Tobin union was doing in Lynn, and also how they struck the C. B. Lancaster Shoe Company of Keene, N. H., and how nineteen of the striking cutters of Keene went to Lynn to scab. That was all right in the eyes of the B. & S. W. U.

Brennan also showed how Horace M. Eaton, ex-secretary and treasurer of the Tobin union, now superintendent of the Hamilton, Brown Store Company of St. Louis, sent to Marlborough for a person by the name of Owen Foley, who had a \$100 fine hanging over him for scabbing in Marlborough strike in 1898. Eaton wanted him for a pace maker as he was a fast healer. He had Foley's fine removed and Foley was taken back in the union, and is now as good a union man as any other union scab.

Brennan also showed how necessary it was for the working class to carry their fight to the ballot box on election day.

Comrade Brennan's speech will produce some good in the future.

C. W. D.

**Ladies' Tailors' Union.**

The regular meeting of Ladies' Tailors' Union, L. A. 390, S. T. & L. A., will take place Saturday, April 11, 8 p.m. sharp, at 231-233 East Thirty-third street. All members should attend.

Organizer.

**Ohio Daily People Fund.**

Gus Duerr, Coshocton, O., \$50.00.

James Matthews,

Sec'y Ohio State Committee.

**As to the N. E. C.**

The ball having been started rolling in the discussion of the proposition of Section New York in the matter of reorganizing the N. E. C. I wish to say a few words in that connection. It seems to me rather superfluous to waste much time in proving the desirability of a change. There can hardly be any doubt about it. We know well enough that the present mode of electing the N. E. C. is imperfect and may at times prove dangerous. But the question is whether or not it is possible to conduct the party work with a more representative body without overstraining the party's financial resources.

The proposition of Section New York does not answer that question, apparently considering it a trifling detail. Again, that proposition creates a body, a "National Committee," for the sole purpose of electing an N. E. C. which seems rather useless procedure as the regularly constituted National Convention can do that work itself, the more so since that National Convention itself consists of delegates at large from each organized State. Again, as the seat of the N. E. C. will, no doubt, be decided upon by the party at large, then the composition of the N. E. C. will thereby be fixed by the party itself, and there will be no choosing or electing left for the National Committee; the delegates from five adjoining States will be that N. E. C.

I believe that a committee composed of delegates from five different States will go far—at least toward making the road of traitors and would be disrupters harder than at present. But the question is will it be possible for such a committee meeting only once a month to conduct the party affairs? As far as we can see from the minutes of its proceedings, the N. E. C. has more than plenty to do now, meeting as it does, twice a month. And what about sub-committees, what about the management of party press? All this is very important, and by no means a trifling detail to enable us to decide in favor of a certain scheme. The question of approximate expense connected with the change is also interesting.

How our "great socialist daily" papers owned by capitalist interests, such as our Detroit Times, formerly the Today, help Socialism, is noticeable in the way it pushes the primary election law that aims at disfranchising those who cannot pay for their place on the ticket.

All our experience tells us that the wage working class should wish that it be protected against its friends—such as The Times—because it is strong enough to protect itself against open, outspoken and bold enemies.

**Connecticut Vote.**

Hartford, Ct., March 30.—The vote of the S. L. P. for governor in the last State election is according to the official State Register and Manual, 1903, by counties as follows:

Hartford, governor, 122; sheriff, 180 (including New Britain); New Haven, governor, 487; sheriff, 444; New London, governor, 15; sheriff, 20. Fairfield, governor, 77; sheriff, 160 (including Bridgeport). Windham, governor, 53; sheriff, 35. Litchfield, governor, 14. Middlesex, governor, 12. Pollard, governor, 32; sheriff, 31. Total, governor, 794; sheriff, 870.

Upon the showing made that the first step of the conspiracy, namely, the ordering of a strike, was contemplated by the defendants, and that irreparable damage would necessarily befall the railroad unless a restraining order was forthwith issued, the same was done for the purpose of holding the property and the parties in statu quo until both sides

could be fully heard on the motion to set aside the injunction.

**"THE WABASH INJUNCTION."**

Whereas, it has been represented to the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth District in the Eastern District of Missouri, in chancery sitting, on the part of the Wabash Railroad Company by its complaint against you and each and every one of you that you are combining and confederating together to order and cause a strike on the part of the employees of the said railroad company, engaged in and about the operation of its trains, as brakemen, switchmen, and firemen, and in interfering with, hindering, obstructing and stopping the business of said railroad company, as a common carrier in the United States.

We, therefore, in consideration thereof and the particular matters in said bill set forth, do strictly command you and each and every one of you, individually and as representatives of the Order of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, your and said organizations, representatives, clerks, agents and attorneys and all others who may be aiding and abetting you or them, or acting in concert with you or them, and under your or their direction, until the further order of this court, absolutely to desist and refrain from in any way or manner ordering, coercing, persuading, inducing or otherwise causing, directly or indirectly, the employees of the said Wabash Railroad Company, engaged in or about the operation of its trains within the United States, and from molesting or interfering with said railroad company, its officers, agents, or representatives, in respect to the operation of its trains or employment of men for or in connection therewith, and for preventing or interfering with said railroad company in the carrying out of its contracts of employment with its employees and its contracts with shippers for the transportation of property, and from interfering with or preventing said railroad company from offering reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between its lines of railroad and other lines of railroad connecting therewith, and the receiving, forwarding and delivery of passengers and property to and from its lines of railroad with other railroads connecting with such lines, after making a continuous carriage of freight from the place of shipment to the place of destination; and from preventing or interfering with said railroad company's connecting lines and their employees in the like interchange of traffic and facilities with said complainant railroad company, and from ordering, advising, or otherwise influencing employees of said connecting lines to refuse to interchange traffic and afford facilities therefor, as aforesaid, and from interfering with or preventing said railroad company and its connecting lines from complying with the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Act of the United States and with their agreements with each other respecting said facilities for the interchange of traffic; and from interfering with or preventing said railroad company in the carrying of the mails, in accordance with its contracts with the United States and the laws relating thereto; to the end that by any of the acts or means aforesaid the defendants, their agents or servants, shall not interfere with said railroad company from discharging its duties and obligations with respect to interstate commerce or prevent it from performing any or all its duties or obligations imposed by the act of Congress of February 4, 1887, and amendments thereto in relation to interstate commerce.

**DECISION VACATING INJUNCTION.**

St. Louis, April 1.—In the United States District Court